

# The Vermont

VOL. LIX.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 50.

## N. I. HAWLEY.

December 9.

Annual Christmas sale of Books, Novelties in Small Wares and Handkerchiefs in large variety at reasonable prices. Every department throughout the store is now in attractive shape as regards both assortment and price for the selection of useful things for Christmas presents.

Cloaks, Shawls, Fur Capes, Muffs, Ties, Stoles, Silks, Ties, Pillow Shams, Lace Bed Sets, Curtain Laces, Silks, Wool Dress Goods, Cotton Dress Goods, Hoods, Leggings, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton and Merino Underwear, Scarfs, Quilts, Comfortables, Blankets, Table Damasks, Napkins, Flannels, Towels, Cottons, Silk Skirts, Woven Skirts, Satine Skirts, Blouse Waists of silk, Blouse Waists of wool, Aprons, Knit Jackets, waterproof garments, calico wrappers, bamboo stands, bamboo easels and small wares.

A few ready made ladies' suits of Navy Serge and rough Scotch fabrics.

Special lot of ladies' wrappers made from Momic cloth, \$1.25 each.

Cloak stock is full of new garments now. Many fine novelties which are not usually found outside the large city stores. So far this season we have sold many more cloaks than ever before; style, fit and price must be all right to make that record.

Ladies have come to understand that it pays them to come from a distance to select their outside garments at Hawley's. The department was never in more attractive shape than just now.

While in New York last week I bought sixty-six sample garments of a cloak manufacturer at a sacrifice price "to close." All high grade garments; only two or three of a kind, and in many only one. It is a very attractive lot, both in style and price.

Fur Capes from \$3.75 to \$25 each.

Muffs, 75 cents and upwards.

Having bought a manufacturer's sample line of Fur Capes at a large reduction to close the lot, I shall share the advantage of the purchase with my customers. There are none of the low grades in this lot. They are capes heretofore sold from \$12.50 to \$20 each; these will be sold at

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\$9 to \$15 each. Few children's Muffs and Sets are also included, and will be sold at retail at or below previous wholesale price.

New styles of Newmarkets with hood, for ladies and misses; just brought out, only \$12.50 each. Best long garments offered at the price this season.

We carried over from last season a few long garments which I now offer at \$5 each for every garment which was \$7.50 to \$10, and choice at \$10 each for garments which were \$14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22.50 and 25; fortunately there are only a few of them.

A few dainty Coats for young children, i. e., three years and upward.

Another lot of ladies' woven Underskirts just received, to be sold at 29 cents each.

Twenty-four new and handsome designs and colorings in Outing Cloths at 12 1-2 cents a yard.

Job purchase of 225 pieces fancy edged Ribbons for fancy work to be sold as follows:

No. 4, 3 ets a yd, 25 ets a piece  
No. 5, 4 ets a yd, 30 ets a piece  
No. 7, 5 ets a yd, 40 ets a piece  
No. 9, 6 ets a yd, 50 ets a piece  
No. 12, 7 ets a yd, 60 ets a piece

All good colorings.

Special value in an extra large and handsome white wool Blanket at \$3.50 a pair.

Newest fad in ladies' wide Linen Collars and turnover Cuffs in plain and fancy colorings.

While in New York last week I picked up some unusual bargains in fine Dress Goods at cut prices to close broken lines; these goods are now on sale.

New patterns in fancy Eider Down cloths at 68 and 75 cents a yard.

Lot of new Shawls, some fine Himalayan and Scotch Plaids among them.

New lot Blouse Waists in wool triclot cloths, navy, black and red at \$1.50 each.

Silk Blouse Waists, \$5 to \$10 each.

Silk Petticoats, \$0.75 to \$9.50 each.

Job purchase of French made Pocket Books with kid and chamois lining just put on the counter at 19 cents each. Several different styles; every one worth more than 19 cents.

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Ladies' black, all wool, full regular made Equestrian Tights.

Black Satine Skirts, \$1.25, \$1.60, \$2 and \$2.75.

Clearing out purchase of a lot of 24x48 and 24x50 heavy and extra good Towels for the price, to be sold at 25 cents each.

Lot of new styles in full Standard Prints, 5 cents a yard.

Lot Cocheco Crepons, 7 cents. These were made this season to sell at 12 1-2 cents.

Clearing out balance of our 12 1-2 and 15 cent Knickerbocker suitings at 9 cents a yard; were 12 1-2 and 15 cents.

Special value in Night Gowns at 50, 75 and 85 cents, and good regular value in finer and more elaborate goods.

Remember, we are sole agents here on ladies' Underwear of the celebrated Hathaway goods. They are made as carefully as you would make the garments at home. We also continue to sell Hathaway's Unlaundered Shirts for \$1.

Blankets from \$1 to \$12 a pair.

Comfortables from 75 cents to \$6.50 each.

Hundreds of yards sold and hundreds of yards still in stock of the heavy, wide Shaker Flannel at 12 1-2 cents a yard.

New lot of ladies' natural color Underwear at \$1.25.

Remember that the earlier one makes Christmas selections the better they will find the assortment.

Remember that my present stock of Cloaks is larger than it has ever been at any one time since I came to Brattleboro, and that the time has now arrived for special bargains in this department. Sometimes it is the manufacturers who suffer in order to unload; sometimes we are the ones who are hit; in either case the December cloak buyer sees advantages in price which would be impossible earlier in the season.

Remember that I feel in the same way in regard to expensive novelties in Dress Goods; they are to be pushed now.

## N. I. HAWLEY.

## The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO:  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

### The Laws of 1892.

The Montpelier Watchman has undertaken a commendable enterprise in the publication of the session laws of 1892, in a convenient pocket pamphlet form, to be sold at a small price. The Watchman's publication will, however, enable all who wish, to see the laws at the earliest possible date. The pamphlet will be in good type with covers, and will be sold for 15 cents a copy. For the convenience of Winthrop county people it will be on sale at The Phoenix office as soon as issued. Mail orders will be filled and remittances for that purpose may be made at 15 cents in stamps or silver.

The report of Secretary Foster shows that the total amount of revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$425,808,200.22, and the expenditures \$434,053,806.56, leaving a surplus of \$9,144,393.66.

Elections were held Tuesday in 21 Massachusetts cities. Fourteen Republican majorities were elected, two Democratic, two each on Citizens' and Republican tickets, and one by all parties. Chicopee, Fall River, Pittsfield, Taunton, Waltham, which were license cities last year, voted for prohibition, while Fitchburg, Haverhill, Marlboro and New Bedford shifted to the license column.

Senator Proctor was surprised to read in a Washington paper that he was to erect a palatial marble residence on K street, to cost \$200,000, exclusive of the land. He says that while he is contemplating the erection of a house in Washington, the plans are by no means completed, and when they are, they will not be for a house that can be called either palatial or extravagant.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, in his address before the Nicaraguan canal convention at New Orleans, La., said the present Senate bill, providing for the indentment of \$100,000,000 bonds, should be pressed to the passage, and that the canal company was willing to give to the government of the United States \$70,000,000 of the bonds in order to lodge the control of the canal in Washington.

In view of the prevalence of hog cholera at Taftsville and Springfield, Gov. Fuller has appointed from the members of the board of agriculture Chas. M. Winslow of Brandon, Homer W. Vail of Pomfret, Joseph L. Hills of Burlington to act as cattle commissioners until the first of February, 1893, when the law abolishing the office of cattle commissioner and transferring their duties to the board of agriculture goes into effect.

### Congress in Session.

Congress assembled on Monday, and President Harrison's annual message was delivered on Tuesday. The document is of great length, discussing in the most thorough manner all the general affairs and interests of the country. Our abstract contains a careful summary of its points of leading concern. No more striking and effective piece of writing was ever done in a state paper than that in which the President shows the wonderful growth in national wealth, the increase in wages in the product of manufactured articles, and in the savings of our people during the past 30 years. This unexampled prosperity Mr. Harrison believes to be due to the Republican policy of protection, and in a firm, strong way, undimmed by political reverse in the November election, Mr. Harrison declares his belief in the wisdom of that policy. Mr. Harrison takes for granted that the political overturn means a change in that policy, and he recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. The discussion of our shipping interests, of the Bering sea difficulty, and of our foreign relations generally, is careful and complete. The President urges that such support be given to the company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua canal as will insure the early completion of that important waterway. Once more he asks in a sober, dignified and unparis spirit, why men of all parties should not agree to "come together upon the high plane of patriotism to devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government."

In the Senate Mr. Hill of New York, and in the House Mr. Williams of Massachusetts, have introduced bills looking toward the repeal of the present Sherman law for the government purchase of silver. Mr. Harter of Ohio has introduced in the House a bill for the repeal of the present sugar bounty law and to provide in its place a uniform duty of one-half cent per pound upon all imported sugar.

**D. P. WHEELER, M. D.**, Office and residence 41 Elliot St., Brattleboro. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m.

**DR. JOHN A. HOLBROOK**, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office at B. White's livery stable, Brattleboro. Connected by telephone.

**W. F. GODDARD**, BOOK BINDER, Harmony Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

**T. BROCKINGTON, PAINTER, PAPER HANGING, KALSMONING, Etc.** Furniture and Fixture Finisher. Address 36 Chestnut street.

**P. P. WHITE, M. D.**, Physician and Surgeon, 7 A. M. to 12 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M. Telephone connection.

**DR. ALVIN KNAPP**, DENTIST, Hooker Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

**G. F. HARRIS, D. D. M.**, Gas or Ether when Desired. All operations performed in a careful and thorough manner and at reasonable prices. Pratt block, Brattleboro.

**C. S. PRATT, M. D.**, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, Herick & Boyden's block, Elliot street, Brattleboro. Office hours until 9 A. M., 12:30 to 2 P. M., 6:30 to 8 P. M.

**A. F. WILDER**, Manufacturer of Book Cases and Desks, Picture Frames. Also a fine line of Pictures. Flat street. Open evenings, 7 to 8.

**DR. C. S. CLARK**, DENTIST, Whitney's Block, Brattleboro.

**HENRY R. KNIGHT**, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Collections promptly attended to. Room 4 Crosby block, Brattleboro, Vt.

**DR. M. J. MURPHY & GRAY**, Office in Crosby Block, Brattleboro. Night calls at Brooks House.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Harrison's Discussion of the Affairs of the Country.

With Strong Emphasis on the Results of 40 Years of Protection.

In the Senate and House of Representatives. In submitting my annual message to Congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total value of the country in 1850 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1860 it amounted to \$26,610,000,000, an increase of 64 per cent. The total value of railways in the United States in 1880 was \$3,021,141,000. In 1890 it was \$10,741,141,000, an increase of 256 per cent. There were 32 companies in 1880; there will be about 400 more of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,345,850,000; in 1890 it was \$2,000,753,884. In 1880 the number of employees was 1,391,338; in 1890 it was 2,251,151.

In 1880 the wages earned were \$200,000,720; in 1890 they were \$321,120,434. In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,559,800; in 1890 it was \$4,444,987,987. The wages earned not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to \$434 in 1890. The report of Mr. Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were 32 companies manufacturing iron and steel in the United States, and in the same place in the United States and in the foreign market, the value of the product was \$1,000,000,000. The aggregate value of our foreign trade (imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year 1892) was \$1,852,880,000, an increase of \$125,285,601, over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year 1892 was \$1,852,880,000, an increase of \$125,285,601, over the previous fiscal year.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,059,578,148, exceeding by \$145,297,350 the exports of the fiscal year 1891, and by \$242,825,678 the exports of the fiscal year 1890.

During the fiscal year 1892 the value of our imports reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,059,578,148, exceeding by \$145,297,350 the imports of the fiscal year 1891, and by \$242,825,678 the imports of the fiscal year 1890.

In our country there is a most encouraging development in progress, having been in the past few years an increase of 16 per cent. The aggregate value of our foreign trade for the year 1891, amounted to \$1,727,880,000, or freight, compared with \$1,594,344,000 in 1890, an increase of 8.1 per cent.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, as at the present time. The great business of the country is now in a most prosperous condition. The value of our total products has increased from \$1,345,850,000 in 1880 to \$2,000,753,884 in 1890, an increase of 48 per cent. If any are disheartened with this state of affairs, they may believe that wages or prices, the returns of honest toil, are inadequate. They should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to prevail here would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

I believe that the protective system, which has been in operation for nearly 40 years, has been a most successful instrument for the development of our national wealth, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of foreign goods. The value of our total products has increased from \$1,345,850,000 in 1880 to \$2,000,753,884 in 1890, an increase of 48 per cent. If any are disheartened with this state of affairs, they may believe that wages or prices, the returns of honest toil, are inadequate. They should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to prevail here would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

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